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Prospectus

OF

The Victoria Glass and Bottle Company, Limited

(Incorporated under the Laws of B. C.)

SHARE CAPITAL $25,000
DIVIDED INTO 2,500 SHARES OF $10 NOMINAL VALUE EACH

Registered Office

31 EXCHANGE BUILDING, 142 HASTINGS ST., W.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

A Copy of this Prospectus was filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies at Victoria on the 23 day of July, 1914.

p. 512, 614m

Incorporated in British Columbia, Canada, under the Companies Act, Revised Statutes of British Columbia.

SHARE CAPITAL $25,000

Divided into Two Thousand Five Hundred Shares of Ten Dollars Nominal Value Each.

PUBLIC ISSUE $20,500

Shares will be payable in five instalments of Two Dollars a share, or may be paid in full at a discount of ten per cent., or $9.00 for a Ten Dollar share, up to 30 days after allotment. The dividends will be payable according to the amount paid up, and the first two payments will be Two Dollars per share on Application and Two Dollars per share within thirty days of Allotment. Further calls will only be made as the Directors think best and no call will be made at less than thirty days from a previous call, and subscribers will have mailed to their registered address notice of such at least seven days before date of payment. Certificates will be issued when not less than Four Dollars per share has been paid thereon, but will only be transferable in accordance with the Statutory requirements respecting partly paid-up shares, until the full amount payable has been paid.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WALTER LE DAIN, General Merchant, Victoria.

HAROLD V. PRATT, Manager Hudson's Bay Co., Victoria.

FREDERICK S. FILLMORE, Broker, Victoria.

HUGH M. THEEDAM, Company Expert, Vancouver.

HARRY M. CARR, Broker, Vancouver.

SECRETARY-TREASURER

H. M. THEEDAM, Company Expert.

REGISTERED OFFICE

31 Exchange Building, 142 Hastings Street W., Vancouver, B. C.
Telephone Sey. 3048.

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INTRODUCTION

In any new Country, such as Canada, particularly in regard to the younger Provinces, it is essential for a number of investments to be made that are admittedly of a more speculative character than one would usually find in the older countries of Europe. To the rich investor these are undoubtedly the most interesting propositions, for the results on an average may, with careful investigation, backed up by years of special training, be made to show better returns than the safer but less profitable ventures.

The question is, CAN YOU AFFORD TO EXPERIMENT? If you can afford to go into a concern that hopes to find Oil, Coal or Gold; or to perfect an invention that has never got beyond the plans or model stage, you will probably be more interested in such propositions than in this.

But if, as is the case with the average person, you have worked hard for your none too large banking account, you will be foolish to risk your savings in any such ventures. A person in your position should invest only in concerns that are able to prove that the experimental stage is past and that the proposition is merely to carry on what has been already achieved elsewhere, and can be successfully done here.

The Victoria Glass and Bottle Company, Limited

The Victoria Glass and Bottle Company, Limited, offers such an investment. Glass, as shown further on in this prospectus, was manufactured hundreds of years before the time of Christ, but despite this a certain amount of experimental work had to be done when the Company started operations.

The Vendor, Mr. W. Le Dain, who remains with the Company as Managing Director, brought over from England a reliable foreman and a few blowers. The foreman under Mr. Dain's supervision had the furnace built and adopted the type now and for many years in use in England, Belgium, and Germany, and, relying upon his forty or so years' experience in the glass trade, naturally was very much astonished when they failed to heat the glass in the furnace up to the terrific heat required for glass blowing. He was using a type of furnace that in England he had worked at year in and year out and they were using the best coal, costing $8.00 a ton. The reason for the failure was the difference in the coal such as used in England and it took several weeks of costly experimenting to find out the alterations that were necessary to suit the furnace to the coal of British Columbia.

THE ALTERATIONS NECESSARY, HOWEVER, WERE FOUND OUT AND, STRANGE TO SAY, THE CHIEF ALTERATION NECESSARY WAS THE SUBSTITUTING OF A SMALLER COAL, COSTING NOT EIGHT, BUT ONLY FOUR DOLLARS PER TON DELIVERED AT THE FACTORY.

THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE IS A THING OF THE PAST, AND NOT ONLY CAN BOTTLES AND OTHER GLASS ARTICLES BE MADE, BUT THEY HAVE BEEN MADE AND SOLD AT A PROFIT AT PRICES THAT THE UNITED STATES, EASTERN CANADA AND EUROPE CANNOT COMPETE WITH FOR DELIVERY ANYWHERE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Most of them were sold to the Hudson's Bay Company in Victoria, and the satisfaction they gave is the reason why Mr.

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Pratt, the manager of the Hudson's Bay Company in Victoria, has consented to be one of the Directors of the Company.

Specimens of the glass bottles made may be seen at any time either at the registered office, 31 Exchange Building, Vancouver, or at the Works by appointment.

THE WORKS

EVERYTHING IS READY FOR A START, and as soon as the first few thousand dollars have been subscribed a start will be made, which it is estimated will be during the latter part of September or early in October of this year.

The present equipment consists of a tank furnace, holding about THREE AND A HALF TONS OF GLASS, a continuous Annealing Furnace, and with the exception that a number of additional moulds will have to be purchased, so as to be able to make all the various sizes and patterns of bottles, jars, etc., all the plant that is necessary for successful running.

The factory is situated in the Crease Avenue, Carey Road, which is a five-cent ride and ten-minute walk from the Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

The building is a one-story building, built of corrugated iron, with cement floor, and adjoins immediately onto the Victoria and Sidney Railway.

The land on which the works are built allow of considerable extension, and the location may be considered as in every way suitable for the location of a glass works.

Up to the present the only bottles made have been Flat Quarts, Pints, Half Pints, and Quarter Pints, but the only reason for this is that at present the equipment only includes moulds for these sizes, and within a few weeks of starting a large supply of moulds will be received from the makers of glass blowers' moulds, and the moulds will be constantly added to in number so that in a short time all sizes and patterns of bottles used in the Province will be obtainable.

Several large users have already indicated their requirements, and the directors will be pleased if users of bottles who appreciate quick delivery and sure delivery, as well as good competitive prices, will send a sample of the bottles they use and the quantity they would be willing to contract for spread over twelve months, and as soon as possible a quotation will be sent them. And not only for bottles, but the directors will be glad to give prices for jam jars, pickle jars, and all kinds of glass containers.

THE MATERIAL

The material used at first will be waste glass, which will be got from Victoria and Vancouver. This can be got without pay-

ment of any kind, except for freight and sorting, in more than sufficient quantity to supply all the needs of the present plant, even when running night and day. When the demand increases, however, it will, of course, be necessary to increase the plant, and whilst still using the waste glass for the original equipment, glass will be manufactured from the raw materials. This can easily be done, as there is within ten miles of the works, handy for shipping, a good supply of sand (the principal material) and also sand about sixty miles from Vancouver. The purity of the latter may be judged from the following analysis made by J. O'Sullivan, F. C. S.:

ANALYSIS OF SAND

Silica	97.32	per cent.
Alumina	0.34	" "
Iron Oxide	1.53	" "
Lime	0.26	" "
Magnesia	0.04	" "
Combined Alkalies	0.20	" "
Combustible Material	0.31	" "
Total	100.00	" "

This supply of sand is important as whilst for a small output the easiest and cheapest method of manufacture is from the broken glass, it is quite evident that if the province is to gradually get its glass articles made here only a small proportion of the output can be made from the breakages, and this is particularly so in view of the fact that the absence of long journeys will itself reduce the proportion of breakages.

In fact, the reducing of the number of breakages is one of the powerful reasons that will give the preference to the local industry, compared with Toronto and the United States and Europe. But there is also the duty in the case of the United States and Europe (which is 20½ per cent. in the case of Great Britain and 32½ per cent. for the United States and elsewhere), and against all other sources of supply the fact that jobbers, manufacturers and others will be able to order in small quantities at a time and yet receive quicker delivery than if they order a whole car load at a time from abroad. In fact, the regular size bottles will be stocked and delivery be obtainable in twenty-four hours, instead of several weeks, or even months. THINK WHAT THIS MEANS TO A JAM FACTORY OR BREWERY, or any other large user.

THE EXPENSES AND INCOME

The question of expenses is largely a matter in a Glass Factory of how many shifts can be employed, as the working expenses, to a large extent, are the same if there is one or three shifts of Glass

Blowers working. For example: The furnace takes several days before it is ready, and it is necessary, therefore, to have it stoked night and day if the Glass Blowers are or are not working all the time. Below is given the estimated expenditure for one month, based upon actual working experience, with the factory working night and day in three shifts of eight hours each. The profit shown is about half if the three shifts are reduced to two, and the profit sinks almost to vanishing point if only one shift is in operation. It is proposed to start with two shifts of eight hours each, but, judging from the enquiries received, only a very short time will elapse before it is possible to keep going full time, night and day.

ACCOUNT SHOWING ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR ONE MONTH—WORKING THREE SHIFTS

Labour—		
9 Blowers at $4.00 per day	$702.00	
2 Firemen at $75.00 per month	150.00	
3 Boys (takers in) at $1.00 per day	66.00	
2 Boys (cleaning glass) at $1.00 per day	44.00	
2 Boys (packing glass) at $1.00 per day	44.00	
		1096.00
Materials, Etc.—		
Waste glass delivered at Works	$ 60.00	
Packing cases for delivery of goods	90.00	
Delivery of goods in Victoria	36.00	
		186.00
Fuel—		
40 Tons of Coal at $4.00	$160.00	
8 Tons of Coke at $6.00	48.00	
		208.00
Overhead Expenses—		
General expenses and management	$169.00	
Depreciation of plant and renewals	30.00	
		199.00
Total expenses for one month		$1689.00

The number of bottles made during this time will be about 480 gross, but, of course, this will increase or decrease if either all large or all small bottles are made during the time. The average price, based on current prices and prices actually paid for the bottles that have been sold, is $4.70 per gross, or a turn-over of $2256.00, or a profit of $567.00 per month, or allowing eleven and a half working months to the year, a net profit of a little over $6050.00.

DIVIDENDS

The capitalization of the Company being $25,000.00, a dividend on the full Share Capital would require $250.00 for every 1 per cent. dividend that the Directors could declare. Prudence will dictate,

particularly during the first two or three years, that a portion of the profits be devoted to the building up of a reserve fund, but the profits shown in the estimate are, as will be seen, equal to a profit of TWENTY-SIX PER CENT. It should be here noted that the estimate given is based simply upon the Plant already installed, and satisfactory as such a return undoubtedly is, the enlarging of the Factory (which may be taken as a foregone conclusion as soon as Manufacturers see that they can obtain their Glass Goods more satisfactorily from the Company than from abroad), will result in still larger dividends.

THE SHARES

The Shares are $10.00 Shares, and in order to allow small Investors to become Shareholders applications for shares will for a short time be accepted for any number an Investor may care to apply for, and they may either be obtained at a discount for cash of $1.00 per share, reducing them to $9.00 each, or paid for at the rate of $2.00 per share in five instalments, the first of which is payable upon application, the second within 30 days of allotment, and the balance in calls of $2.00 per share, no call being made at less than thirty days from a previous call, and seven days' notice will be sent to the registered address of subscribers for all calls due.

The minimum number of shares to be applied for before allotment can be made is one hundred shares.

Certificates will be issued when not less than four dollars per share has been paid thereon and will be endorsed by the Company for transfer when fully paid up, but will only be transferable by special permission of the Directors previous to being paid up in full. Dividends will be paid only upon the amount paid up, so that whilst the length of time that a person may have to complete the payments will no doubt be of assistance to the small investor, it will be very much in the interests of subscribers to pay up in full at as early a date as possible. The shares are non-assessable.

The selling of shares will be conducted by means of the mail, salesmen and by other well-known means, the cost of which will be mainly paid by commission, which the Directors have limited in the Memorandum of Association to twenty per cent. of the nominal value of the subscriptions obtained, whilst the incorporation charges and other preliminary expenses are estimated not to exceed the amount of $300.

WATERED STOCK AND PROMOTION STOCK

The only Directors interested in the promotion are the Vendor, Mr. W. L. Dain, and the Secretary, Mr. H. M. Theedam. Mr. Dain will receive in cash $1,500 and in fully paid shares $4,500, as consideration for the several months spent in connection with the building and equipping of the factory, including the

work to find out the alterations necessary to allow for the different class of coal found here compared with the coal used in Europe; together with the whole of the plant, equity in the lot, stock, good-will, etc. As will be seen from the Auditor's report, the expenses that Mr. Dain has paid out of his own pocket not only are considerably more than the amount he will receive in cash from the Company under the Agreement of Transfer, but nearly the full amount, including both shares and cash to be received. The Agreement in connection with the same was entered into between the Vendor and Mr. H. M. Theedam on behalf of the Company, and will be adopted by the Company at an early date. A copy of the same (which is the only material contract entered into and is dated 30th June, 1914), may be seen at the Registered Office of the Company any time by appointment between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Mr. Theedam's interest is in respect to his fees for the services rendered in connection with the incorporating of the Company and the selling of stock, the remuneration for which is included in the estimate of preliminary enxpenses and authorized commission before mentioned.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is no stock issued except for good and valuable consideration. The illegal practice of inducing prominent men to join the Board of Directors by offers of shares at a secret discount has not been adopted. NO SHARES HAVE, OR WILL BE, SOLD TO ANY PERSON, DIRECTOR OR OTHERWISE, FOR LESS THAN THE NOMINAL VALUE, WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE SANCTION OF THE SHAREHOLDERS AND CONFIRMING AS THE LAW REQUIRES.

Many Companies illegally issue Leaflets that are not Prospectuses, and which do not comply with the Companies Act nor disclose the information the Act requires for the benefit of Investors. They have their reasons for so acting; we have ours. The Directors of the Victoria Glass and Bottle Company, Limited, court the fullest investigation from Investors or their Solicitors or Bankers, confident that the fuller the investigation the larger will be the investment made.

This Booklet is a Prospectus and has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, as will be seen from the front page of the cover. It discloses the things required by the Act, and anything not included that an Investor may desire to know will readily be given upon request.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

VICTORIA GLASS BOTTLE COMPANY

Summary of Payments Made by W. Le Dain
May 10th, 1913, to June 14th, 1914

Factory Site—		
East ½ of lot 11, Sub. Div. 4, 5 and 6, Carey Road.		
Agreement of Sale	$1100.00	
Less balance unpaid	650.00	
		$ 450.00
Factory Building—		
Cost of Material and Labor on Construction		2154.07
Tools, Moulds, Etc.		454.89
Labor—		
Equipping Factory, Experimental Work, etc.		1066.85
Glass, Chemicals and Material		169.35
Fuel		412.65
Expense—		
Interest on Agreement of Sale	$66.50	
Water	12.05	
Sundries	80.51	
		159.06
Total Net Expenditure		$4866.87

I have audited the books of the Victoria Glass Bottle Company, and have examined vouchers. cheques, and other verifications of payment and hereby certify the above as a correct Summary of Payments made by W. Le Dain. The item Labor represents wages paid to workmen for equipping the factory and for experimental work, no remuneration whatever having been made to Mr. Le Dain for his services in the constructional or experimental work. The bottles produced in the experimental work were disposed of to various firms in Victoria and Vancouver, including the Hudson's Bay Company of both Cities, and the proceeds from such sales deducted from the expenses of the experimental work, such as Labor, Glass and Material, and Fuel, which are shown in the above Summary at a net figure. I have received all the explanations and information I have required in the audit of the books and the production of the above Summary.

410 Pacific Building,
Vancouver, B. C.

W. ROWE,
Associated Accountant.

HISTORY OF GLASS MAKING

To give a brief summary of the history of glass making will no doubt be interesting here, and although everybody knows that the glass making industry is a very old one, it will no doubt at the same time remind intending investors that they are not considering any hoped-for find, such as a gold strike, or a new and imperfect industry. It would, perhaps, be more correct to say that glass was discovered than that it was invented, for, although in all its really valuable forms are the result of man's genius, it is pretty sure that the first glass was made by volcanic action, probably in Assyria, and that man, taking the raw materials as they were found, heated them and made bottles of a rude pattern. The earliest specimens of glass go back to the XVIII. dynasty of the Egyptian kings, but references have been found in manuscripts dating back to the XI. dynasty. In the British Museum a vase of a greenish glass may be found that was taken from the Northwest Palace of Nineveh in Assyria, that bears the date 722 B. C., the name of the King of Assyria, Sargon, and the inscription of a lion. The first real writer mentioning the glass industry is said to be the philosopher, Pliny, who lived from A. D. 23 to A. D. 79. Coming to sixteen hundred years later on we find that in England alone there were in 1686 39 bottle manufacturers, 2 looking-glass manufacturers, 5 Crown glass manufacturers, 15 window glass manufacturers, and 27 flint glass and other sundry manufacturers, whilst in 1833 there were 105 in England and 10 each in Scotland and Ireland.

Whilst it is interesting to note that last year the Canadian Glass Manufacturers' Amalgamation declared a profit of $852,955.

The materials from which glass is made differ considerably, but in all cases the basis is sand. For a best quality glass, limestone, sulphate, and carbonate of soda is added, which, for cheaper glasses, there is partly substituted common salt, felspar granite, furnace slag and other such materials.

To color the glass all sorts of chemicals are added. Cobalt added gives a Purple Blue color, Manganese gives a Violet, Iron-Oxide an Olive Green or Pale Blue, Lead a Pale Yellow, Charcoal a Deep Yellow, Copper a Peacock Blue, and Gold a Rich Red.

In conclusion: The Directors wish to say that they will be happy to give any intending Investor every possible facility for investigation, and strongly recommend the Company as a non-speculative, more than safe, and high interesting paying investment.

SIGNED THIS THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1914.

WALTER LE DAIN, General Merchant, Victoria.
HAROLD V. PRATT, Manager Hudson's Bay Co., Victoria.
FREDERICK S. FILLMORE, Broker, Victoria.
HUGH M. THEEDAM, Company Expert, Vancouver.
HARRY M. CARR, Broker, Vancouver.

IN THE CAPACITY OF DIRECTORS.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION
of
THE VICTORIA GLASS AND BOTTLE COMPANY, LIMITED

(1) The name of the Company is "THE VICTORIA GLASS AND BOTTLE COMPANY, LIMITED."

(2) The registered office of the Company will be situate in the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia.

(3) The objects for which the Company is establsihed are:

(A) To carry on in any part of the World, the business or businesses of Glass manufacturers; Manufacturers' agents; dealers in all manner of glass, coal and transfer agents; shippers of freight, by river, sea, or land; general contractors; and such other business or businesses that may be deemed desirable to carry on in conjunction with all or any of such businesses.

(B) To purchase from the proprietor, Walter Le Dain, Esquire, of Victoria, the glass factory, together with the good-will, trade utensils and sundry, as situate on the Crease Avenue, Carey Road, Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, together with the equity contained in an agreement of sale, now held by the said proprietor upon the land on which such factory is situate, and more particularly known as the East Half of Lot 11, in the Victoria District Plan 1206.

(C) To acquire by purchase, or otherwise, and to have, hold, let, lease, improve, bring to account, agree to sell, sell, transfer and assign, lands, buildings, and sundry other real or personal estate, situate in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere.

(D) To acquire and carry on all or any part of the business or property, and to undertake any liabilities of any person, firm, association, or corporation, having for its objects business similar to or of such a nature as may be deemed desirable to carry on in conjunction with that of the Company, and for such as consideration to pay cash, issue shares, or obligations of the Company, or render services or accept in consideration of debts owing.

(E) To sell or dispose of the Capital Stock of the Company or any part thereof, and to pay any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, for any shares in the Company, or procuring or agreeing to procure such subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, such commission as the directors may decide upon

up to but not exceeding the rate of Twenty per cent. of the Nominal Share value of such subscriptions.

(F) To borrow or raise money on the security of the whole or any part of the property belonging to the Company, and to grant mortgages, bonds, bills of sale, debentures, or other securities for the same.

(G) To distribute any of the property of the Company amongst its members in specie or otherwise.

(H) To sell or dispose of the undertaking, or undertakings, of the Company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the Company may think fit.

(I) To promote any Company or Companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property or liabilities of the Company or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to be of benefit to the Company.

(J) To make, issue, draw, endorse, accept, and negotiate perpetual or redeemable debenture or debentures, promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, obligations, and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities.

(K) To pay the expenses of and incidental to the formation and incorporation of this Company, and to remunerate any promoter, director or other person for services rendered in or about the formation of the Company, for the sale of stock, bonds or debentures, such payments to be in specie, stock, or otherwise as may have been, or be legally agreed.

(L) The minimum subscription upon which the directors may proceed to allotment shall be ONE HUNDRED SHARES.

(M) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

(4) The liability of members is Limited.

(5) The Share Capital of the Company is TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($25,000), divided (subject to the right to subdivide) into TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SHARES, of the Nominal Value of TEN DOLLARS each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the Capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Full Name, Occupation and Address—	Shares Taken.
Walter Le Dain, General Merchant, P. O. Box 1287, Victoria, B. C.	One
Harold Victor Pratt, Manager The Hudson's Bay Co., Victoria, 705 Powderly Avenue, Victoria, B. C.	One
Frederick Seymour Fillmore, Broker, 306 Union Bank, Victoria, B. C.	One
Hugh M. Theedham, Company Expert, 31 Exchange Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.	One
Harry M. Carr, Broker, 31 Exchange Bldg., 142 Hastings St., W., Vancouver, B.C.	One

Number of Shares taken, FIVE.

Witness to the above signatures of Harold Victor Pratt, Walter Le Dain, and Frederick S. Fillmore.

JOSEPH WILLIAM COOK,
Of Victoria, B. C. Occupation, Accountant.

Witness to the above signatures of H. M. Theedam and Harry Melton Carr,

HERMAN KENYON,
Of Exchange Building, Vancouver, Occupation, janitor.

DATED the 20th day of July, Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen.

TO THE VICTORIA GLASS AND BOTTLE CO., LIMITED,
31 Exchange Building, Vancouver, B. C.

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith I beg to make application for.....$10.00 par value Shares of the Victoria Glass and Bottle Co., Limited, for which I enclose the sum of..... Dollars, being $2.00 for each share applied for. And I do now undertake to accept such number or any less number of shares that may be allotted to me and to pay for the same at the rate of $10.00 per Share, the balance now unpaid to be remitted by me in instalments of $2.00 per share, the first instalment to be payable within thirty days of allotment and the balance as may be called for by the Directors, no call to be less than thirty days from previous call.

Subject, however, to the option of receiving a cash discount of $1.00 per share if the balance due be paid in full within thirty days of the date of allotment, and that the application is upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus and its Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Signed this the.....day of.....1914.

Name in full.....
(If woman, state if Mrs. or Miss)

Occupation .....Street .....

City, Town, or District.....

Witness.....

Sweeney-McConnell, Ltd. Press

Victoria, B. C.